



*2010*  
*Water Quality Report*

*City of*  
*Huntington Beach*  
*Utilities Division*

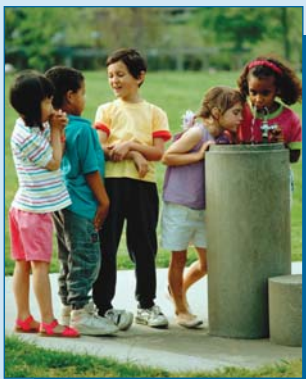
# Your 2010 Water Quality Report

## Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report, sometimes called the "Consumer Confidence Report," covers calendar year 2009 water quality testing, and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets regulations for bottled water.

The City of Huntington Beach Utilities Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to



your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In accordance with the SDWA, the City monitors over 100 compounds in your water supply. This report includes only the compounds actually detected in the water.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated contaminants that may have known health risks. For example, the Orange County Water District, which manages our groundwater basin, monitors our groundwater for NDMA and 1,4-dioxane. The City conducts extra sampling of some of these unregulated contaminants as well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.



*The winter snow pack and recent rains have eased the state's water problems, but not solved them. Continued conservation and wise use of water remain the key to our water future.*



# What You Need to Know About Your Water, and How it May Affect You

## Sources of Supply

Orange County's water supplies are a blend of groundwater provided by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

In 2009, the City of Huntington Beach water system was 67% local groundwater and 33% imported surface water. The City operates 10 groundwater wells and 3 imported surface water connections. Huntington Beach also has emergency water connections with the adjacent cities of Fountain Valley, Seal Beach, and Westminster.



## Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

OCWD and MWDOC work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.

A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today. Your local and regional water agencies

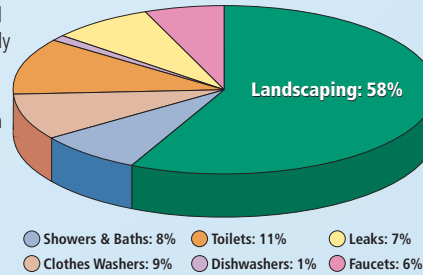
The winter snow pack and spring rains have only temporarily eased the intensity of the state's drought. Reduced water allocations combined with judiciously imposed environmental pumping restrictions from the State Water Project in northern California continue to affect southern California's water supply. Water conservation, both indoors and outdoors, has never been more important.



## How Residential Water is Used in Orange County

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Visit [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.



are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

## Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

## Questions about your water?

## Contact us for answers.

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Derek Smith or Franz Henket at (714) 536-5921, or send e-mail to [dsmith@surfcity-hb.org](mailto:dsmith@surfcity-hb.org). You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Hall at 2000 Main Street in Huntington Beach on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Cryptosporidium

*Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2009 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time (6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California).

Everyone can do something to save water – use drought-tolerant plants; install synthetic turf; install a “smart” irrigation controller; purchase a water-efficient clothes washer; make sure your dishwasher is full before running it; or simply cut back on the water used for daily living: don't run the water while shaving or brushing teeth; take shorter showers; use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks – the list is endless, and so much of it is very easy to do. Visit the websites listed on the next page for information on California's water supply situation and what you can do to preserve this precious resource.



# The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

## Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This “residual” chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs),

### What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- ▶ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- ▶ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ▶ **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- ▶ **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- ▶ **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year.

Contaminants are measured in:

- ▶ parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ▶ parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
- ▶ parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

### What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- ▶ **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- ▶ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ▶ **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants /

Disinfection Byproducts Rule. In 2003, the USEPA proposed a Stage 2 regulation that will further control allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. This regulation was finalized by USEPA in January 2006 and preliminary studies to select Stage 2 DBP sampling locations in our distribution system started in 2008.

## Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

## 2009 City of Huntington Beach Drinking Water Quality Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

| Chemical                                     | MCL                                                  | PHG (MCLG) | Avg. Groundwater Amount | Avg. Imported MWD Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant               |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Radiologicals – Tested in 2009               |                                                      |            |                         |                          |                     |                |                                             |
| Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)                      | 15                                                   | (0)        | 3.8                     | 5.6                      | ND – 10             | No             | Erosion of natural deposits                 |
| Beta Radiation (pCi/L)                       | 50                                                   | (0)        | NR                      | 4.3                      | ND – 6.4            | No             | Decay of man-made or natural deposits       |
| Uranium (pCi/L)                              | 20                                                   | 0.43       | 4.0                     | 3.3                      | 1.5 – 8.0           | No             | Erosion of natural deposits                 |
| Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2009         |                                                      |            |                         |                          |                     |                |                                             |
| Aluminum (ppm)                               | 1                                                    | 0.6        | ND                      | 0.17                     | ND – 0.23           | No             | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb)                                | 10                                                   | 0.004      | <2                      | 2.3                      | ND – 3.3            | No             | Erosion of natural deposits                 |
| Barium (ppm)                                 | 1                                                    | 2          | ND                      | 0.13                     | ND – 0.14           | No             | Erosion of natural deposits                 |
| Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring           | 2                                                    | 1          | 0.41                    | NR                       | 0.35 – 0.46         | No             | Erosion of natural deposits                 |
| Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related             | Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm<br>Optimal Level 0.8 ppm |            | See Footnote*           | 0.8                      | 0.7 – 0.9           | No             | Water Additive for Dental Health            |
| Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)             | 45                                                   | 45         | <2                      | 1.7                      | ND – 3.0            | No             | Agriculture runoff and sewage               |
| Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)               | 10                                                   | 10         | <0.4                    | 0.4                      | ND – 0.7            | No             | Agriculture runoff and sewage               |
| Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2009        |                                                      |            |                         |                          |                     |                |                                             |
| Aluminum (ppb)                               | 200*                                                 | 600        | ND                      | 170                      | ND – 230            | No             | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Chloride (ppm)                               | 500*                                                 | n/a        | 54                      | 97                       | 13 – 217            | No             | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Color (color units)                          | 15*                                                  | n/a        | 2                       | 2                        | ND – 13             | No             | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Odor (odor units)                            | 3*                                                   | n/a        | <1                      | 2                        | ND – 4              | No             | Naturally-occurring organic materials       |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)               | 1,600*                                               | n/a        | 569                     | 1,000                    | 359 – 1,140         | No             | Substances that form ions in water          |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                | 500*                                                 | n/a        | 53                      | 240                      | 28 – 250            | No             | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits      |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                 | 1,000*                                               | n/a        | 348                     | 610                      | 232 – 718           | No             | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits      |
| Turbidity (NTU)                              | 5*                                                   | n/a        | 0.16                    | 0.04                     | ND – 0.40           | No             | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits      |
| Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2009       |                                                      |            |                         |                          |                     |                |                                             |
| Boron (ppb)                                  | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | ND                      | 130                      | ND – 140            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Calcium (ppm)                                | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 61                      | 68                       | 24 – 142            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Hardness, total (ppm)                        | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 171                     | 280                      | 67 – 300            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits      |
| Hardness, total (grains/gal)                 | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 10                      | 16                       | 4 – 18              | n/a            | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits      |
| Magnesium (ppm)                              | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 9.1                     | 27                       | 1.7 – 29            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| pH (pH units)                                | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 8.1                     | 7.9                      | 7.8 – 8.3           | n/a            | Hydrogen ion concentration                  |
| Potassium (ppm)                              | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 2.6                     | 4.8                      | 1.7 – 5.1           | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Sodium (ppm)                                 | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 48                      | 98                       | 37 – 100            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | 159                     | 120                      | 98 – 204            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm)                   | Not Regulated                                        | TT         | 0.16                    | 2.3                      | ND – 2.6            | n/a            | Various natural and man-made sources        |
| Vanadium (ppb)                               | Not Regulated                                        | n/a        | <3                      | 3.1                      | ND – 6.8            | n/a            | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits    |

**ppb** = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **NR** = Not Required to be analyzed; **ND** = not detected; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique. \*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

\*The City of Huntington Beach and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California add fluoride to the naturally-occurring levels in order to help prevent dental caries. The fluoride level in the treated water is maintained within an optimal range of 0.7 to 1.3 as required by the California Department of Public Health regulations.

| Turbidity – combined filter effluent<br>Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant | Treatment Technique | Turbidity Measurements | TT Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Highest single turbidity measurement                                                     | 0.3 NTU             | 0.06                   | No            | Soil run-off                  |
| 2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU                                                  | 95%                 | 100%                   | No            | Soil run-off                  |

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.



## Chloramines

Huntington Beach imports water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California which produces water that is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as its drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form less disinfection by-products and have no odor when used properly. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquaria should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

For further information please visit [www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/chloramine](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/chloramine).

## Fluoridation

Fluoride occurs naturally in Huntington Beach's water supplies. In addition to the natural levels, the City's water system adds a small concentration of fluoride to the water to promote dental benefits per a majority vote of the community during the early 1970s.

Fluoridating the water especially helps to prevent tooth decay in children. Because of the dramatic health

benefits of fluoridating drinking water, a 1997 Assembly Bill of the State of California has mandated all large system water suppliers to begin fluoridating their systems.

The City's water is fluoridated to the California Department of Public Health optimal levels within a range of 0.7 ppm to 1.3 ppm.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

**U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**  
[www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/)

**California Department of Public Health**  
[www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx)

**American Water Works Association**  
[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

## About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Huntington Beach Utility Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of

materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Disposal of Pharmaceutical Drugs

The City of Huntington Beach has installed a Pharmaceutical Drug Disposal box in the Lobby of the Huntington Beach Police Department, located at 2000

Main Street. The Pharmaceutical Disposal Program was implemented so citizens can properly dispose of old prescription medications, and not put them in the trash or flush them down the toilet. Improper disposal of unused medications can harm others and the environment, especially our water.

The HB Police Department lobby is open from 8:00 am to 7:00 pm, seven days a week.

Residents may drop off all types of medications except for liquids and sharps.

For further information about this program, contact 714-960-8843.



## 2009 City of Huntington Beach Distribution System Water Quality

| Disinfection Byproducts      | MCL (MRDL/MRDLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant       |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)  | 80               | 21             | ND – 57             | No             | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb)       | 60               | 7              | ND – 24             | No             | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm)      | (4 / 4)          | 0.9            | 0.1 – 2.6           | No             | Disinfectant added for treatment    |
| <b>Aesthetic Quality</b>     |                  |                |                     |                |                                     |
| Color (color units)          | 15*              | ND             | ND                  | No             | Erosion of natural deposits         |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3*               | 1.7            | 1 – 3               | No             | Erosion of natural deposits         |
| Turbidity (NTU)              | 5*               | 0.1            | 0.01 – 0.6          | No             | Erosion of natural deposits         |

16 locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; six locations are tested weekly for color, odor, and turbidity.  
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity unit;  
\*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

## Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

|              | Action Level (AL) | Health Goal | 90th Percentile Value | Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites | AL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb)   | 15                | 0.2         | ND                    | 1 out of 63                          | No            | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3               | 0.3         | 0.35                  | 0 out of 63                          | No            | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Every three years, selected residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of 63 samples was collected in 2009. Lead was detected in five homes, one of which exceeded the lead action level (AL). Copper was detected in all 63 samples, none of which exceeded the copper AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own research are:

**City of Huntington Beach:** [www.ci.huntington-beach.ca.us](http://www.ci.huntington-beach.ca.us)

**Municipal Water District of Orange County:** [www.mwdoc.com](http://www.mwdoc.com) • **Orange County Water District:** [www.ocwd.com](http://www.ocwd.com)

**Water Education Foundation:** [www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)

**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:** [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

\* **California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management**  
[www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater)

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

**California Department of Water Resources:** [www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)

**Water Conservation Tips:** [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) • [www.wateruseitwisely.com](http://www.wateruseitwisely.com)

## Source Water Assessments

### Imported (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

### Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Huntington Beach was completed in December, 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: dry cleaners, electrical/electronic manufacturing, gas stations, known contaminant plumes, metal plating, finishing, or fabricating, military installations, and plastics/synthetics producers. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Howard Johnson at (714) 536-5921.

This report contains important information  
about your drinking water.  
Translate it, or speak with someone  
who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات  
هامّة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في  
منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث  
التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه  
المعلومات جيداً.

*Arabic*

この資料には、あなたの飲料水  
についての大切な情報が書かれ  
ています。内容をよく理解する  
ために、日本語に翻訳して読む  
か説明を受けてください。

*Japanese*

Este informe contiene información  
muy importante sobre su agua  
potable. Para mas información ó  
traducción, favor de contactar a  
Customer Service Representative.  
Telefono: (714) 536-5921.

*Spanish*

这份报告中有些重要的信息，  
讲到关于您所在社区的水的品  
质。请您找人翻译一下，或者  
请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给  
您解释一下。

*Chinese*

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는  
지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보  
가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역  
하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구  
와 상의하십시오.

*Korean*

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi  
tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất  
nước trong cộng đồng quý vị.  
Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc  
hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn  
đề này.

*Vietnamese*



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